

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 7 November 1955

NO. OF PAGES 5

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**SUPPLEMENT TO
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COUNTRY USSR REPORTTOPIC New Flying School in Stalingrad

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED DATE OF CONTENT 25X1DATE OBTAINED PREPARED 20 October 1954 25X1REFERENCES PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 1 - one sketch on ditto 25X1REMARKS This is UNEVALUATED Information 25X1

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1. Between October 1951 and March 1952, a building, referred to as flying school by the PWs, was observed next to the school of forestry. The official designation of the installation was not determined. According to Soviet workers, the building housed part of the flying school stationed at Stalingrad-North (48°45'N/44°25'E) airfield, located at the road to Silikat. the flying school had been constructed by PWs in 1950. From the fact that youths 12 to 14 years old were seen it was inferred that the installation was an officers' cadet school. Personnel seen there wore gray-green uniforms with undetermined insignia. Chief of the school was an air force colonel who was seen daily. A general also lived at the installation but was retired according to the Soviets. Three majors also belonged to the cadre personnel.

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2. The members of the school were organized in three units of 100 to 120 personnel each. The members of one of the units were 12 to 14 years old, those of the remaining two units 16 to 18 years. Twenty to 30 percent of the personnel were Mongols. About 20 officers, most of which were captains and possibly instructors, were seen. Columns of trucks which were occupied by the members of the school were daily seen proceeding to the Stalingrad-North airfield. Similar truck columns in 1953 were repeatedly seen approaching the field coming from the road to Silikat. No training with arms was seen. The personnel occupying the trucks were apparently also unarmed. Two or 3 trucks for the hauling of supplies were apparently available to the school. Personnel were hauled to the

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field by trucks which were not maintained in the area of the school. The following routine activities were observed:

0700 Reveille and athletics
 0900 Departure of a group of about 100 personnel by trucks possibly for the Stalingrad-North airfield
 0900 to 1130 Athletic or drilling without arms and close combat training
 1200 Return of the personnel in trucks from the airfield
 1230 Departure of a group of about 100 personnel for the airfield
 1300 to 1500 Athletics or drilling by about 100 personnel.

No training activities were seen in the area of the flying school after 1500. The personnel who departed for the airfield at 1230 were not observed returning prior to the end of the working hours of the PWs. After 1600, part of the personnel was apparently on pass in town. Athletics included light and heavy gymnastics. Training was held by groups of 25 to 30 personnel. Orders were given by members of the training groups while officers were only supervising. Training was concentrated on formation drill. Close combat training was done with wooden rifles and cloth dummies.

3. In late October 1951, about half of the personnel of the school were exchanged. Newly arrived personnel wore civilian clothes. Departing personnel wore uniforms and left by truck. The length of instruction courses was not determined. From the fact that an exchange of personnel was observed only once during the reported period it was inferred that the training lasted longer than half a year. The service uniform was gray-green and included long trousers, boots and garrison cap. On pass, soldiers with long blue trousers and service caps were also seen. They wore gold-bordered blue epaulets, and their uniforms had a blue edging. No flying suits were seen.
4. During the summer of 1953, there was a flying school in Stalingrad in the same street on which recruiting district headquarters was located. All soldiers seen there wore air force uniform with gold-bordered light-blue epaulets and were apparently officers' cadets. Chief of the installation, allegedly a general, was a famous pilot during World War II. He lived in the installation. [redacted] the personnel of the school were from a special unit of the flying school stationed at Stalingrad-North airfield. This appeared plausible since the personnel almost daily were seen proceeding to the airfield which was located at the road to Silikat. On occasion of movements of the unit by truck, its strength was estimated at 100 to 120 soldiers and 10 to 12 officers. Twice during the reported period, 10 to 12 soldiers were training presumably with theodolites between the school of forestry and the flying school. It was believed that the surveying of an emplacement was being practiced. The personnel appeared to be 20 to 22 years old and was not exchanged during the summer of 1953. Uniforms worn by the personnel were of a earth-brown color and consisted of service coat, long trousers, black boots or top-boots. While on pass, soldiers wore

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service caps with the Soviet star. Their epaulets were gold-bordered and about 2 cm wide.

[redacted] Comment. For sketch of the installation, referred to as flying school, [redacted] see Annex. The information [redacted] agrees in regard to the location, the designation and the connection of the installation with the Stalingrad-North airfield. [redacted]

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[redacted] The present report is the first to be received on the installation and tends to indicate that a flying school exists in Stalingrad which is conducting special training.

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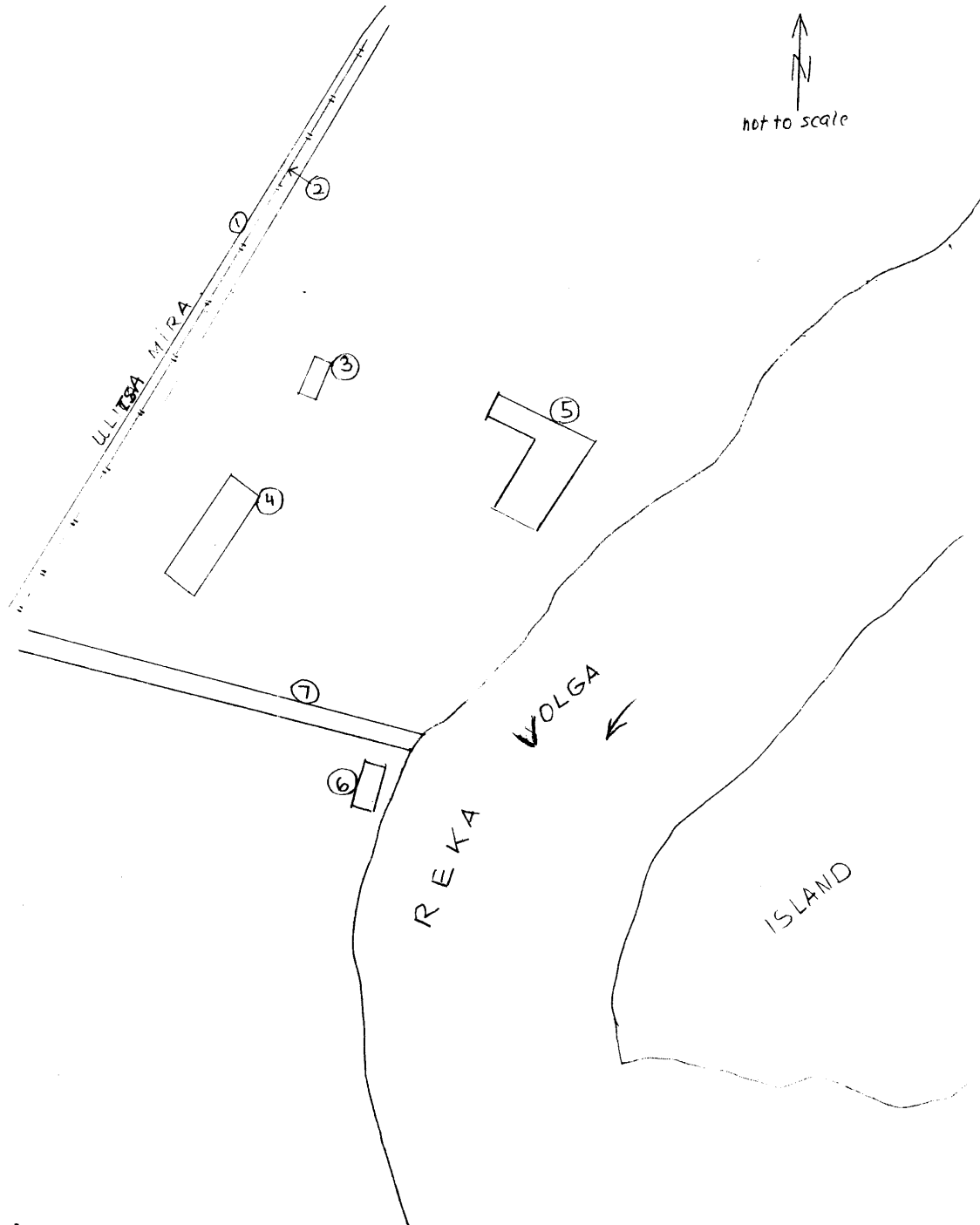
Annex

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New Flying School in Stalingrad

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Legend:

- 1 Ulica Mira ~~Street~~
- 2 Double-track streetcar line
- 3 General's dwelling
- 4 School of forestry
- 5 Flying school
- 6 Garages

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

WILLIAM J. HARRIS

Flying School in Stalingrad

PLACE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO.

████████████████████

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USSR

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EVALUATION

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PREPARED 20 October 1954

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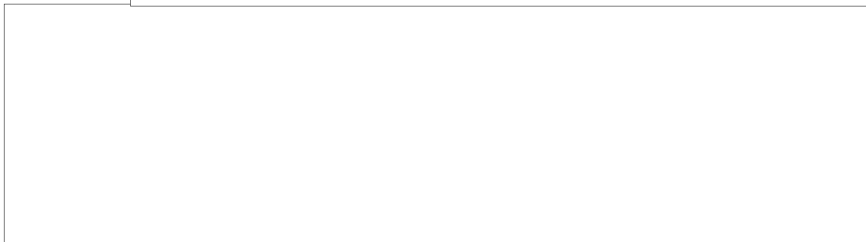
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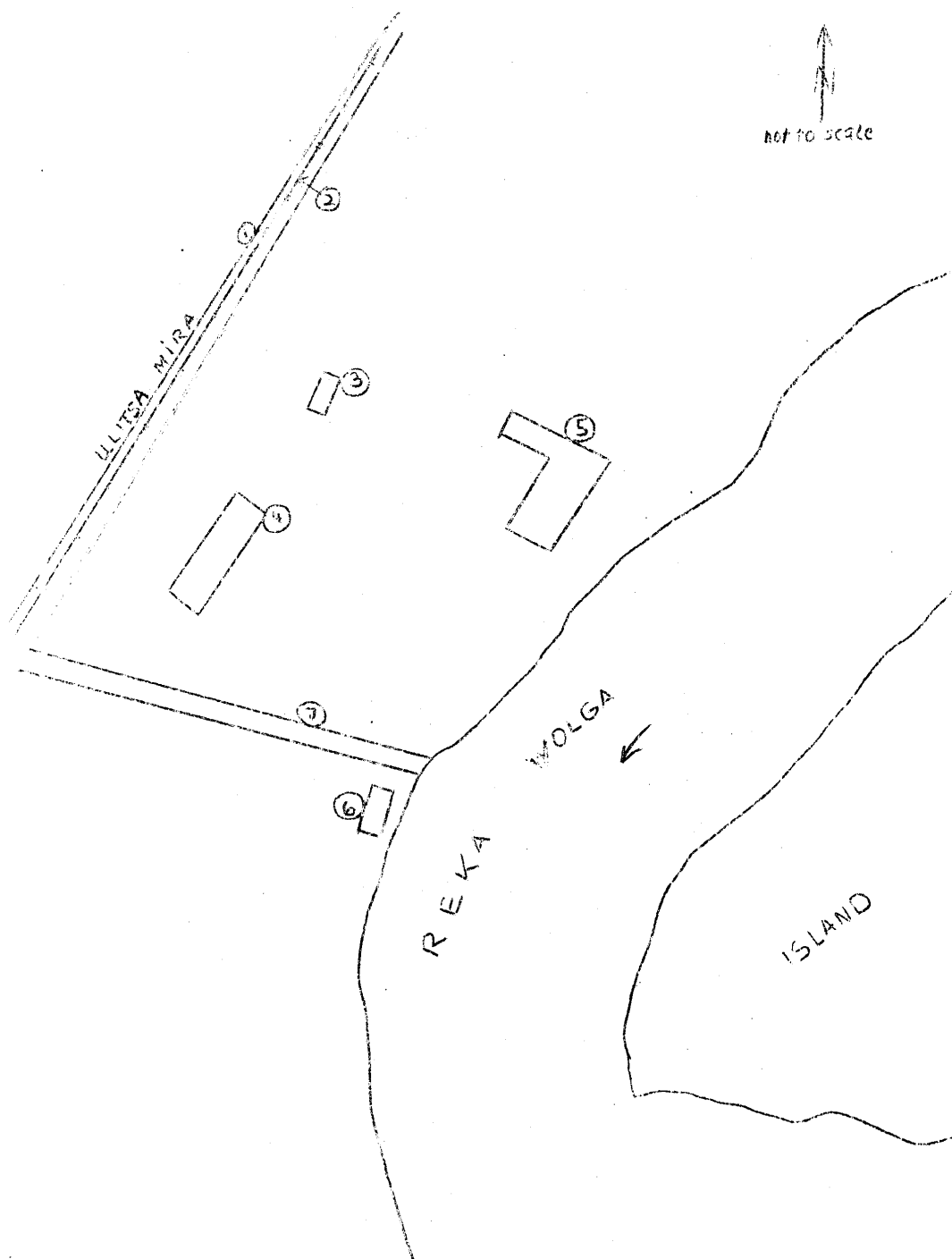
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New Flying School in Stalingrad



Legend

1. Black Hill Street
2. Intersection of streetcar line
3. General's dwelling
4. School of forestry
5. Flying school
6. Garage